

**TURKEY: AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN ALLY.** By Dankwart A. Rustow. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 1987, 155 pp. \$14.95.

In relatively few pages a veteran authority on Turkey introduces Western readers to its changing society, its economy, and especially its politics. He is quite bullish on the prospects for democracy following the latest episode of military rule, and he continually reminds us of Turkey's importance as a Western ally. Rustow may overdo the forgotten-ally theme, but in any event his book is a good guide to the understanding of future problems certain to arise in Turkey's relations with the West, the U.S.S.R. and other countries in the Middle East.

**IRAN AND THE WEST: A CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.** By Cyrus Ghani. London and New York: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1987, 967 pp. \$85.00.

This weighty bibliography, including everything from multivolume histories to newspaper articles, lists over 4,000 publications in Western languages dealing with (or having some connection with) the history, politics, economy, culture, literature and art of Iran. It has obvious value as a work of reference, but is notable for the comments—often biting—that accompany each item.

### *Asia and the Pacific*

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**WALTZING WITH A DICTATOR: THE MARCOSES AND THE MAKING OF AMERICAN POLICY.** By Raymond Bonner. New York: Times Books, 1987, 533 pp. \$19.95.

**REBUILDING A NATION: PHILIPPINE CHALLENGES AND AMERICAN POLICY.** Edited by Carl H. Landé. Washington: Washington Institute Press, 1987, 592 pp. \$37.95 (paper, \$22.95).

At the descriptive level, Bonner's book is a richly detailed account of U.S. policy toward the Philippines after Marcos declared martial law in 1972. (The author bases his account on more than 3,200 previously classified documents and interviews with some 70 U.S. officials.) At an analytical level, however, the book is disappointing. There is no serious discussion of U.S. strategic interest in the Philippine bases in the light of Soviet-American rivalry in the Pacific, the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea or the Soviet presence in Cam Ranh Bay. Bonner neglects the fact that in the early years of martial law Marcos had a genuinely reformist appeal. Finally, there is little recognition of the dilemmas faced by policymakers in dealing with friendly autocrats in countries where the U.S. has substantial security interests. Landé's volume is a collection of essays by former government officials and academics, and it ranges much more broadly over the issues. By far the most penetrating analysis is William Overholt's essay on the decline of Marcos and the problems facing President Aquino. Overholt concludes that Aquino has a window of opportunity to organize a civilian political base and adopt the needed economic reforms, but he cautions that the window is small and that she has not yet moved decisively toward it.